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Among the best of Dr. Meier's pieces was "Cass Waddy"--a peerless outpouring of his muse over the grave of a beloved child.

Despair was in her last farewell. As closed this life's eyes; Tears of anguish may not tell, When thou didst die;

Thou wert a vision of delight, To bless us given; Beauty embodied to our sight-- A type of heaven.

Thy bright, brief day knew no decline-- 'Twas cloudless joy; Sunrise and night alone were thine, And earth and heaven were thine.

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This ill-fated, this fire, has been suppressed, to be sure--suppressed by the successful operation of the law, which has given to the winds the false prophecies of false prophets and false sons of prophets--suppressed by the bold attacks from thousands of pulpits--suppressed by that order, and peace, and comfort and happiness which now reign in many a family once a very hell upon earth.

It matters not where or when or how it comes out, provided only it comes out. Let it come out, then, I repeat. It will be better and safer for all.

I say, again, let this opposition develop itself--the quicker, the better. To change the figure, let us use the enemy. Let us have him in a position where we can calculate his strength.

Mr. Speaker, the world will not miss me, when I am dead. I shall be remembered only in the hearts of a few friends.

What is gambling, Mr. Speaker? I go to no dictionary to seek a definition. I have only to say that it embraces almost every thing wicked. It leads to intemperance, licentiousness, fraud, theft, and every other evil.

On motion of Mr. Cheney of Lebanon, the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to amend the 56th chapter of the Revised Statutes--(The Gambling Bill)--the question being on an amendment to insert the word "common," before "gaming houses," in the 10th line of section 14.

Mr. Cheney of Lebanon said: I did not intend to address the House on the bill now under consideration; but as other gentlemen have given their views so freely, I also will give my views. And I regret exceedingly the turn that this protracted discussion has taken--that insinuations and personal allusions must be shared in it, that the feelings of gentlemen should be injured; and I do hope that the whole of the Free Soil party, and a part of the Whig party and a part of the Democratic party, will join in a reconciliation, will take some healing branch and cast it into these bitter waters of strife, and thus these waters shall resume their wonted sweetness, and these gentlemen shall take each other by the hand.

The gentleman from Lebanon, too, is not so well posted up in matters of history as he should be. He says the Temperance Law is a Democratic measure, that the Democrats and a portion of the Whigs passed it. Now the simple truth is, that the Liquor Law was passed by the whole of the Free Soil party, and a part of the Whig party and a part of the Democratic party; not the gentleman, who is no dull scholar in mathematical science, is still ready to adhere to that old axiom that a "whole is greater than a part," he will not be at a loss where to confer the honor.

I have almost said, during this discussion that I was sorry this bill had been introduced, and this for the reason that it might do injury to the Temperance Law. But, sir, on a careful examination of the whole subject, I am prepared to say that I am not sorry--and I cannot be satisfied with a simple negative, but I make the statement that I am glad this bill has been presented; I rejoice in it--and I thus rejoice in the introduction of this bill, will if it causes the introduction of the Liquor Law--it will bring out the opposition to the Liquor Law--for I hold that this opposition, if it exists at all, had better be out than in. It will be better for the opponents of this law to feel better. Indeed, I think they are (I regret that he is not a gentleman from Bangor more good-natured than in his seat) was never more good-natured than when I last saw him, and any one can perceive by casting an eye upon the gentleman from Bangor, that this "John Rogers" is not up, but down to "blood warm," to say the least. It will be better, also, for the friends of the Law. We shall then know an opposition to our excellent Temperance Law, and I would not undertake to conceal it. There is an itching, restless commingling of hate and bitterness--a subterranean fire burning in all its fury--it was here at the Summer session, it is here now. If not in the Legislature, certainly around it.

call our step, and return to the air above, this is work, this is labor." Mr. Green, the reformed gambler, relates a circumstance where a young man commenced playing for "a button," and ended in losing nine hundred dollars--all the money he had--and I cannot understand as the result would have been different, had the gentleman's "kernel of corn," instead of the button, been the first wager laid.

The gentleman from Bangor in addressing the House so eloquently as he did, used the language: "I would like to see in this community a little of the spirit of the old fathers of the Revolution." I was surprised to hear this. The gentleman must be careful how he preaches treason in this day of law. I am opposed to mob-law, in all its forms, and if the gentleman is to proclaim such doctrines it is well that the election of Major General took the turn it did, for if this bill shall pass, the words that are to "leap from a thousand scabbards," would have had a brave commander to show them where to strike!

Touching the word "common," it is an innumerable dissyllable, if you let it lie in your quarto--but attach it to this bill, and it gives it a death-blow. In a town in York County, at a cattle show, a company of gamblers offered fifty dollars for the use of a house for two days. Such a house could not be called a "common" gambling house.

I have thus given my views upon this bill; and after giving my vote I shall be content to leave this matter with my constituents and my God. On this question, as on all others I wish to vote so that I can render a good account in that day when I shall stand before the Judge of all the earth.

Mr. Speaker, the world will not miss me, when I am dead. I shall be remembered only in the hearts of a few friends.

It is objected that "you have no right to legislate on this matter." You have a right and should exercise it, as the guards of the people. Suppose there are several places opened where, for a given sum, man could have his hands chopped off smoothly at the wrists, and suppose some persons should desire to have the operation performed, and that it should actually take place, and one after another should come up to the mill handless, without ability to perform any more labor, thus falling on the town or country for support, would not the community ask for a law?

It is further objected, "You must not legislate to destroy property." I admit the doctrine, and admit also that alcoholic liquors are property, when kept for medicinal or mechanical uses, but when kept for use as a beverage they are not property, and may and should be destroyed. A dog is property even in the dog days, if it be muzzled, but if running at large without a muzzle, any one may destroy it.

A man may have property in a box of rattlesnakes, while he keeps them in that box, but let him turn them loose upon the pavement, and no one will doubt the right of the people to kill them, all, and to punish the man himself for endangering the lives of his fellow-citizens. Alcohol kept for drinking purposes is not property; it is contraband and confiscable.

If the law to punish murderers should be at an end to-night, would you be in no hurry to pass another for the protection of yourselves and others? You would not rest without doing it, believing the danger to be great where murderers are unpunished. Rum-selling is murder, then why not put a full end to it by passing a law prohibiting the traffic?

It is objected again, "the people are not prepared for the measure." Try them by letting them have it. I believe they are prepared. If they are not, why then prepare them by giving them the law. It is said the best way to teach a boy to swim is to put him into the water. Let us have the law and we will not ask its repeal. If you pass it, the people will rise civilly, mentally and morally, and will be more ready for the reception of the salvation which fits the soul for heaven. This State would then become like that of "Maine," a temperance asylum, where a parent might trust his child without fear of his being ruined by the rum-devil.

JOHN P. HALE. The press of different parties, in noticing Mr. Hale's prospective retirement from the Senate, speak of his career in that body in terms of the highest praise.

Hale certainly persisted through all manner of repit in his good nature, and deserved, if he did not always win, the palm. For ready wit and spirited retort, the Senate has never possessed his equal. Had his humor been a little less kindly, it might have spared him such ungenerous and ungraciously allusions, as those indulged in a day or two ago, by Mr. Senator Borland. But the genial nature of the wit was proof to all sorts of assaults.

Upon his approaching retirement from the Senate, and resort to private and quiet life, we feel constrained to certify that Mr. John P. Hale has exhibited, throughout his hurried and struggling political existence, as much of talent, sense and acumen as was possible in the position he occupied; more of amiability than is at all common in company with so much wit.

CONGRESSIONAL PORTRAITURE. The Washington correspondent of the Tribune speaks his mind pretty freely in regard to the great object for which men go to Congress and for which others go to the Capital to bore them. He says: It is one of those rosy, verdant, unsophisticated fancies of the great mass of the ingenious youth of the country, who take delight in turning their eyes towards Washington, that the principal aim of the individuals who come to Congress, is to acquire fame and distinction. It seems a pity to anything to disturb this impression, but really we are constrained to declare that it is an awful delusion. There is here and there a young gentleman of ambitious pretensions, who is neither mean, sordid, avaricious, nor mercenary; but the truth must be confessed that the great leading object of an overwhelming majority of the men who come to Washington, either as insiders or outsiders, is to get money, or in some way promote their private interests.

Remarks of Mr. Adams. Mr. Adams said, Mr. President: I am opposed to the resolutions upon your table. I have had no desire to agitate or discuss the subject of slavery here. The business before us is sufficient to engage our attention as long as our constituents will expect us to remain, and when that is accomplished, I shall be perfectly willing to retire.

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BOARD OF AGRICULTURE IN MAINE. There is now some prospect that we shall have a board of agriculture in Maine. The following is the bill reported by the committee on agriculture.--Journal.

SECTION 1. Each of the incorporated agricultural societies in this State, shall, at their meetings in the fall for the purpose of holding their cattle shows and fairs, choose one of their members, who shall thereby be a member of the Board of Agriculture of the State of Maine.

SECTION 2. Every person thus chosen shall receive credentials of the fact of his being thus chosen a member of said Board of Agriculture, signed by the president and secretary of his respective society, and he shall be paid for his services, a sum not exceeding two dollars per day, out of the moneys received by said society from the State in accordance with chapter eighty-two of revised statutes.

SECTION 3. The Board of Agriculture shall hold a meeting at Augusta, on the third Wednesday of January, annually, when they shall organize by the choice of a president, secretary, and such other officers as they may deem necessary. It shall be the duty of the Board to discuss such subjects as pertain to the agricultural interests of the State, and to devise and recommend, from time to time, to the several agricultural societies in the State, and to the people, facts, improvements, discoveries and views, in regard to the then present condition and future prosperity of agriculture in the State, and to annually make to the legislature, through the joint standing legislative committee on agriculture, a report on said subjects which shall be published by the legislature as a public document for distribution among the people.

DEBATE. In Senate, March 16, upon the resolutions introduced by Mr. Cary, in relation to the general welfare of the people--the question being on the amendment proposed by Mr. Bell, as modified by Mr. Cary, substituting the Baltimore resolutions in detail.

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Now democrats of Maine, now free-soilers, whatever you may have your doubts before, all is right now! "We take our stand upon the principles involved in this address!"

Well, Sir, the democratic press of Maine, with perhaps a single exception, published and endorsed this platform, and were in ecstasies that they had at last broken the fetters which adopted a platform upon which they knew the masses would delight to stand. This was the true ground for the North to take. I thought so then, and have no reason for changing that opinion. The resolutions upon our legislative journals are in accordance with the platform.

But Sir, let me say a word or two about this coalition in Massachusetts, because the gentleman originally flung his gauntlet down upon that matter. He says it was a corrupt coalition. Now, Sir, in Massachusetts there were and have been for many years, three parties--The Law and Constitution of the State of Massachusetts require a majority to elect to any office. No one of the three Parties was strong enough to establish a Government. One of two things was to be done, then, and I ask this House, and every man in it, which we should choose? Either there could be no Government for Massachusetts, or else there must be a combination of two parties. What ought we, as patriots, to have done? Have no Government, or have a Government? We have a Government, a combination was to have been made somewhere. Three coalitions were impossible: Whigs and Free Soilers, Whigs and Democrats, Democrats and Free Soilers. There can be no other. Which does the gentleman prefer? The quiet rule of the Whigs, or the noisy rule of the Democrats? The gentleman and his patriotic friends, whose souls sickened at the thought of the new coalition, had made a combination between Whigs and abolitionists, and had controlled the State by that means. I understand the Whigs saw in this ruling principle, in what they called "the rule of the Whigs," a combination, and carried it out for 18 years, all at once saw themselves ejected from power. Oh, it is horrible, it is corrupt, it is infamous--The Whigs saw in this ruling principle, in what they called "the rule of the Whigs," a combination, and carried it out for 18 years, all at once saw themselves ejected from power. Oh, it is horrible, it is corrupt, it is infamous--

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SPEECH OF HON. R. RANTOUL, IN REPLY TO MR. DAVIS. MASSACHUSETTS COALITION.

Democracy--Free-Soilers--Benjamin F. Hall. We make another extract from Mr. Rantoul's able speech perfectly justifying the Coalition, and exhibiting Hall as he deserves.

But, Sir, let me say a word or two about this coalition in Massachusetts, because the gentleman originally flung his gauntlet down upon that matter. He says it was a corrupt coalition. Now, Sir, in Massachusetts there were and have been for many years, three parties--The Law and Constitution of the State of Massachusetts require a majority to elect to any office. No one of the three Parties was strong enough to establish a Government. One of two things was to be done, then, and I ask this House, and every man in it, which we should choose? Either there could be no Government for Massachusetts, or else there must be a combination of two parties. What ought we, as patriots, to have done? Have no Government, or have a Government? We have a Government, a combination was to have been made somewhere. Three coalitions were impossible: Whigs and Free Soilers, Whigs and Democrats, Democrats and Free Soilers. There can be no other. Which does the gentleman prefer? The quiet rule of the Whigs, or the noisy rule of the Democrats? The gentleman and his patriotic friends, whose souls sickened at the thought of the new coalition, had made a combination between Whigs and abolitionists, and had controlled the State by that means. I understand the Whigs saw in this ruling principle, in what they called "the rule of the Whigs," a combination, and carried it out for 18 years, all at once saw themselves ejected from power. Oh, it is horrible, it is corrupt, it is infamous--The Whigs saw in this ruling principle, in what they called "the rule of the Whigs," a combination, and carried it out for 18 years, all at once saw themselves ejected from power. Oh, it is horrible, it is corrupt, it is infamous--

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